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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 1970 census population of North Carolina was 5,082,059. Preliminary 1980 census figures show a population of 5,874,429, an increase of 15 percent since 1970. The mountain region of the state increased by 16.6 percent while the Piedmont increased by 15.6 percent and the Coastal Plain by 13.2 percent. Projections to 1982 show a Statewide population of 6,028,940.

The average unemployment rate for 1980 was 6.6 percent which was higher than the 1979 rate of 4.8 percent. Total unemployment rose from 129,000 in 1979 to 180,000 in 1980. For FY1982 unemployment is projected to be about 170,000 and the unemployment rate 6.1 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work was 2,385,200 in 1980. This was an increase of 10,900 over the 1979 estimate of 2,374,300. Factory employment decreased slightly over the year falling from 827,900 in 1979 to 824,200 in 1980. An increase of 14,600 was seen in the nonfactory industry group. During FY1982 manufacturing employment is expected to decrease slightly by 400 workers while nonmanufacturing employment is expected to increase by 17,100.

Unemployment is expected to decline during FY1982, falling from an average of 180,000 in 1980 to an average of 170,000 in FY1982. Employment is expected to increase from 2,561,000 to 2,631,000 over the period.

While average unemployment during FY1982 is expected to be about 170,000, it is projected that 555,900 different individuals will be unemployed at some point during the year. A total of 35,100 persons are expected to be unemployed for 15 weeks or more. Those persons employed part time for economic reasons are expected to number 123,500. The economically disadvantaged are expected to number 1,119,600 with 771,800 of these persons being over the age of 18.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

Situated in the Southeastern region of the United States, North Carolina extends roughly 500 miles from its eastern shore on the Atlantic Ocean to its border with Tennessee in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. It is bounded on the north by Virginia and on the south by South Carolina and Georgia. North Carolina comprises an area of 52,712 square miles, ranking 28th nationally. The State's 100 counties are grouped into 18 multi-county planning regions with 79 designated labor market areas. Seven are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA): Asheville, Burlington, Charlotte-Gastonia, Fayetteville, Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, Raleigh-Durham, and Wilmington.

North Carolina has three distinct geographic regions, the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont and the Mountain Region, each with a particular set of soil, drainage and climatic conditions which determine to a large degree the composition and extent of agriculture and the density of population and industry.

The Coastal Plain Region

The Coastal Plain encompasses two-fifths of the State's land area (forty-one counties) and less than one-third of its population. The outer, tidewater area includes the coastal counties and the offshore chain of islands known as the "Outer Banks", and is characterized by poorly drained soil and marshlands. The inner Coastal Plain has arable soil, easily cultivated land and favorable climatic conditions that provide a longer growing season.

Predominantly rural, agriculture provides a large part of the economic base of the Coastal Plain. Over half of the State's agricultural workers are employed in the region. However, in the last ten years the Coastal Plain has become increasingly industrialized and is the fastest growing region in the State. Currently over one-fifth of the State's manufacturing workers are employed in the region. Of the State's ten major cities, only two - Fayetteville and Wilmington - are located within the Coastal Plain.

The Piedmont Region

Located in the central part of the State, the Piedmont is the most populous region with nearly 54 percent of the population, although occupying 34.2 percent of the State's land area. Thirty-four counties make up the Piedmont Region. Characterized by low, rolling hills, numerous rivers and adjacent tributaries, small farms and scattered woodlands, the Piedmont was first industrialized as a result of the ample water power available.

Two-thirds of the State's urban centers are located in the Piedmont, with six of the eight cities with populations exceeding 50,000 and 17 of the 32 cities of 10,000 or more. The State's leading manufacturing industries, educational facilities and trade centers are located in or near this area. Currently over 60 percent of the State's manufacturing workers are employed in the Piedmont in such dominant industries as textiles, furniture and machinery, and, with the State's major distribution points located in the area,

economic activity is proportionately higher in this region. Also, the State's major finance and commerce centers are found in the major cities in the Piedmont. Charlotte, the largest city in North or South Carolina, is a large finance and distribution center with many of the nation's large trucking firms having terminals and/or regional offices located here. Raleigh, the Capital, is situated in Wake County and is the city with the largest number of government workers.

The Mountain Region

The western 25 counties of North Carolina make up the Mountain Region which is physically separated from the Piedmont by the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The area is largely scenic with densely wooded valleys, rocky mountain streams and lofty mountain peaks of which Mount Mitchell, at 6,684 feet, is the highest point in the eastern United States. Only 15 percent of the State's population reside in the region.

In the past, the rugged mountain terrain common to the Appalachian region has led to the area being sparcely populated. However, in recent years the Mountain Region has been recognized for its potential due to its scenic beauty, climate, natural resources and recreational opportunities, and is fast becoming one of the more extensively developed recreational areas in the Nation. Ski resorts are especially prevalent. Asheville is the only major city in the Western Region.

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

Total employment in North Carolina reached 2,361,000 in 1980, a 22 percent increase over the 1970 employment estimate. Except for an abrupt decline in 1975 and a slight drop in 1980, employment has been rising steadily since 1970. The 1980 employment estimate was slightly below the 2,563,000 recorded in 1979, a result of the economic slowdown felt Nationwide. During 1980 employment ranged from a low of 2,507,000 in January to a high of 2,618,000 in June. Unemployment in 1980 was 180,000, almost 40 percent higher than the 1979 estimate of 129,000; the decade high of 217,000 was set in 1975. The unemployment rate climbed to 6.6 percent in 1980 from 4.8 percent in 1979. Since 1970, only 1975 registered a higher rate with unemployment at 8.7 percent, the only time during the decade that North Carolina's annual average unemployment rate exceeded that for the Nation. The number unemployed and the unemployment rate in 1980 were lowest in April with 154,700 unemployed (5.7 percent) due primarily to employment increases in agriculture, services, government, trade and construction and were highest in July with 227,400 unemployed (8.1 percent) due primarily to a large decline in government workers as schools closed for the summer and an employment drop in manufacturing, particularly textiles and furniture, as many firms experienced worker layoffs.

An analysis of the segments that comprise total employment shows that agricultural employment has continued to decline in North Carolina. In 1970, agricultural employment was an estimated 134,600 for 6.4 percent of the State's total employment. In 1980, agricultural employment declined 36.1 percent to 86,000 or 3.4 percent of the employed labor force. Between 1979 and 1980, the number of persons employed in agriculture dropped 6,500 or 7 percent. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, which includes both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry segments, accounted for

86.3 percent of the State's total employed workers in 1980. The growth in this segment over the decade from 1,728,000 in 1970 to 2,210,000 in 1980 was 27.9 percent. Between 1979 and 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary employment added 9,000 workers. The third component of total employment is the "all other" nonagricultural employment that includes self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households. Employment in this category grew over ten percent during the decade, but registered a 1.7 percent drop between 1979 and 1980. "All other" nonagricultural employment was estimated at 265,000 in 1980, down 4,500 from 1979.

Manufacturing continues to play a major part in North Carolina's economic growth. North Carolina has a larger proportion of its workers engaged in manufacturing than any other state in the Nation. In 1970 manufacturing employment totaled 718,400 and comprised 40.3 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. By 1980 that share had dropped to 34.6 percent of the total employment although the number of workers had increased by nearly 15 percent to 824,200. Manufacturing employment declined slightly between 1979 and 1980, with durable goods employment down by 900, from 305,100 to 304,200, and nondurable goods employment down 2,800, from 522,800 to 520,000. Durable goods employment grew significantly between 1970 and 1980 with a 40.4 percent increase while nondurable goods employment expanded only 3.6 percent. This was due in part to the fact that textiles, the State's largest manufacturing industry, and tobacco, both nondurable goods industries, were the only two manufacturing industries to register employment losses over the decade.

Nonmanufacturing employment registered the largest gains over the decade, increasing 46.7 percent, from 1,064,300 in 1970 to 1,561,000 in 1980. The largest segment of nonmanufacturing employment is trade although faster growth was evident in both services and government. Between 1979 and 1980, nonmanufacturing employment rose 14,600 to a total of 1,561,000.

Projections for fiscal year 1982 indicate an employment increase of 126,000 over the 1980 estimate of 2,561,000 and an unemployment decrease of 10,000, forecasting an improvement in the economic outlook as more people enter the labor force. The unemployment rate is expected to be around 6.1 percent in fiscal year 1982, lower than the 6.6 percent estimate in 1980. Agricultural employment will probably drop by about 4,100 workers while "all other" nonagricultural employment rises by approximately 2,200. The largest sector of total employment, nonagricultural wage and salary employment, is expected to increase from 1980 to 1982 by 3.3 percent. Manufacturing employment is projected to decline by 400 workers due to worker losses in the nondurable goods industries, most notably textiles and apparel. Much of the employment loss in nondurable goods is expected to be absorbed in durable goods industries such as nonelectrical and electrical machinery. Forecasts for employment in nonmanufacturing industries indicate an increase of 17,100, from 1,561,000 in 1980 to 1,578,100 in fiscal year 1982. Over 80 percent of that increase is expected to be in the trade and services and miscellaneous industries.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

1. North Carolina's Population, 1980

According to preliminary population data released by the Census Bureau, North Carolina's 1980 population totaled 5,874,429, a 15 percent increase since 1970. Growth was fastest in the State's Mountain Region where population increased 144,189 or 16.6 percent between 1970 and 1980. The Piedmont Region experienced the largest numerical population increase, 392,664 or 15.6 percent, while the Coastal Plain recorded a growth rate of 13.2 percent or 224,895 over the decade.

Although North Carolina's population increased 11.5 percent between 1960 and 1970, 37 of the State's 100 counties experienced population losses. Over two-thirds of these counties were in the Coastal Plain Region. The 1980 population data show a definite reversal of this trend - only three counties, Jones, Hertford and Northampton, registered a decline in population from 1970 to 1980. Dare County had the highest growth rate of the State's 100 counties followed by Currituck, Brunswick, Stokes, Henderson, Watauga, Orange, Wake, Lincoln and Davie. The largest growth in absolute terms was in Wake County followed by Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Forsyth, Guilford, New Hanover, Orange, Durham, Davidson and Robeson.

A slight shift in population during the decade altered the county rankings. In 1970 the ten most populous counties, in order, were Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Forsyth, Cumberland, Gaston, Buncombe, Durham, Onslow and Alamance, together comprising 37.9 percent of North Carolina's population. For 1980, the ten most populous counties make up 37.6 percent of the State's total population; they are Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Cumberland, Forsyth, Gaston, Buncombe, Durham, Davidson and Onslow.

Table I compares 1970 and 1980 census counts for the State's 100 counties.

TABLE I

County Population Counts for 1970 and 1980*

	Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change		Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change
Alamance	96,362	98,923	+ 2.7	Johnston	61,737	70,221	+ 13.7
Alexander	19,466	24,800	+ 27.4	Jones	9,779	9,673	- 1.1
Alleghany	8,134	9,570	+ 17.7	Lee	30,467	36,754	+ 17.1
Anson	23,488	25,360	+ 8.0	Lenoir	55,204	59,391	+ 7.6
Ashe	19,571	22,336	+ 14.1	Lincoln	32,682	42,484	+ 30.0
Avery	12,655	14,422	+ 14.0	Macon	15,788	20,138	+ 27.6
Beaufort	35,980	40,385	+ 12.2	Madison	16,003	16,791	+ 23.7
Bertie	20,528	20,918	+ 1.9	Martin	24,730	25,735	+ 4.1
Bladen	26,477	30,069	+ 13.6	McDowell	30,648	35,013	+ 14.2
Brunswick	24,223	35,394	+ 46.1	Mecklenburg	354,656	400,581	+ 18.0
Buncombe	145,056	160,265	+ 10.5	Mitchell	13,447	14,391	+ 7.0
Burke	60,364	72,361	+ 19.9	Montgomery	19,267	22,355	+ 16.0
Cabarrus	74,629	85,513	+ 14.6	Moore	39,048	50,374	+ 29.0
Caldwell	56,699	67,391	+ 18.9	Nash	59,122	66,806	+ 13.0
Camden	5,453	5,820	+ 6.7	New Hanover	82,996	103,304	+ 24.5
Carteret	31,603	40,794	+ 29.1	Northampton	24,009	22,289	- 7.2
Caswell	19,055	20,630	+ 8.3	Onslow	103,126	112,165	+ 8.8
Catawba	90,873	104,850	+ 15.4	Orange	57,707	76,603	+ 32.7
Chatham	29,554	33,374	+ 12.9	Pamlico	9,467	10,337	+ 9.2
Cherokee	16,330	18,940	+ 16.0	Pasquotank	26,824	28,326	+ 5.6
Chowan	10,764	12,497	+ 16.1	Pender	18,149	22,107	+ 21.8
Clay	5,180	6,593	+ 27.3	Perquimans	8,351	9,466	+ 13.4
Cleveland	72,556	82,796	+ 14.1	Person	25,914	29,110	+ 12.3
Columbus	46,937	51,015	+ 8.7	Pitt	73,900	88,521	+ 19.8
Craven	62,554	70,631	+ 12.9	Polk	11,735	12,904	+ 10.0
Cumberland	212,042	246,522	+ 16.3	Randolph	76,358	91,766	+ 20.2
Currituck	6,976	11,084	+ 58.9	Richmond	39,889	45,383	+ 13.8
Dare	6,995	12,401	+ 77.3	Robeson	84,842	101,498	+ 19.6
Davidson	95,627	112,628	+ 17.8	Rockingham	72,402	83,164	+ 14.9
Davie	18,855	24,451	+ 29.7	Rowan	90,035	98,839	+ 9.8
Duplin	38,015	40,658	+ 7.0	Rutherford	47,337	53,299	+ 12.6
Durham	132,681	150,117	+ 13.1	Sampson	44,954	49,243	+ 9.5
Edgecombe	52,341	56,082	+ 7.1	Scotland	26,929	32,244	+ 19.7
Forsyth	214,348	242,581	+ 13.2	Stanly	42,822	48,192	+ 12.5
Franklin	26,820	29,811	+ 11.2	Stokes	23,782	32,968	+ 38.6
Gaston	148,415	161,288	+ 8.7	Surry	51,415	59,330	+ 15.4
Gates	8,524	8,813	+ 3.4	Swain	7,861	10,240	+ 30.3
Graham	6,562	7,194	+ 9.6	Transylvania	19,713	23,316	+ 18.3
Granville	32,762	33,855	+ 3.3	Tyrrell	3,806	3,988	+ 4.8
Greene	14,967	15,898	+ 6.2	Union	54,714	70,212	+ 28.3
Guilford	288,590	314,975	+ 9.1	Vance	32,691	36,340	+ 11.2
Halifax	53,884	54,808	+ 1.7	Wake	228,453	298,335	+ 30.6
Harnett	49,667	59,249	+ 19.3	Warren	15,810	16,217	+ 2.6
Haywood	41,710	46,449	+ 11.4	Washington	14,038	14,786	+ 5.3
Henderson	42,804	58,088	+ 35.7	Watauga	23,404	31,611	+ 35.1
Hertford	23,529	23,109	- 1.8	Wayne	85,408	96,513	+ 13.0
Hoke	16,436	20,293	+ 23.5	Wilkes	49,524	58,323	+ 17.8
Hyde	5,571	5,725	+ 2.8	Wilson	57,486	62,742	+ 9.1
Iredell	72,197	82,468	+ 14.2	Yadkin	24,599	28,367	+ 15.3
Jackson	21,593	25,878	+ 19.8	Yancey	12,629	14,955	+ 18.4

* Preliminary.

POPULATION TRENDS FROM 1970 TO 1980 IN NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA

Counties showing a decrease
in population since 1970.

2. Population Projections and Trends

Table 2 is an analysis of North Carolina's projected population changes from 1970 to 1982. Population in the State is expected to reach 6,028,940 in 1982, an increase of 946,881 over the 1970 census estimate. The female population, which makes up 51.6 percent of the total population, is expected to increase 19.8 percent between 1970 and 1982 while the male population's projected increase is 17.4 percent. Almost 77 percent of the State's total population is white. The projected growth rate for North Carolina's white population is 18.5 percent between 1970 and 1982 while the projected growth for the nonwhite population is 19.2 percent.

TABLE 2

North Carolina's Projected Population For 1982

	1970 Census	Percentage of Total Population	1982 Projection	Percentage of Total Population	Change 70-82	Percent Change 70-82
Total	5,082,059	100.0	6,028,940	100.0	+ 946,881	+ 18.6
White	3,901,767	76.8	4,622,390	76.7	+ 720,623	+ 18.5
Male	1,920,842	37.8	2,255,260	37.4	+ 334,418	+ 17.4
Female	1,980,925	39.0	2,367,130	39.3	+ 386,205	+ 19.5
Nonwhite	1,180,292	23.2	1,406,550	23.3	+ 226,258	+ 19.2
Male	567,525	11.2	665,300	11.0	+ 97,775	+ 17.2
Female	612,767	12.0	741,250	12.3	+ 128,483	+ 21.0

Source: 1970 Census publication and Division of State Budget and Management, N. C. Department of Administration

An age breakout by sex and race of the projected 1982 population is presented in Table 3. In the early age groups males outnumber females, a trend which is reversed in all age groups starting with the 25-29 category.

TABLE 3

Age of Population by Sex and Race

1982

Age Group	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite
Under 5	209,360	200,610	289,970	122,000
5-9	230,670	222,710	322,640	130,740
10-14	247,270	235,650	349,910	133,010
15-19	308,990	278,830	422,950	164,870
20-24	316,790	302,380	459,470	159,700
25-29	259,470	267,460	401,690	125,240
30-34	228,110	243,350	372,580	98,880
35-39	185,810	191,000	306,930	69,880
40-44	153,880	165,050	260,700	58,230
45-49	142,310	156,720	244,060	54,970
50-54	146,240	164,250	251,920	58,570
55-59	136,260	159,160	240,360	55,060
60-64	118,400	146,870	213,550	51,720
65-69	94,680	128,390	176,110	46,960
70-74	68,770	103,050	137,750	34,070
75-Over	73,550	142,900	173,800	42,650
Totals	2,920,560	3,108,380	4,622,390	1,406,550

In Table 4 the 1970 census and 1982 population estimate by age, sex and race show a definite shift in the age distribution of North Carolina's population. Both males and females in the under 20 age group are expected to decline while the fastest increase in population is expected in the 65 and over age group and in the 20-44 category. Again, males are expected to outnumber females in the early age groups.

TABLE 4

1970 and Projected 1982 Population by Sex, Age and Race

	1970 Census	Percentage of Total Population	1982 Projection	Percentage of Total Population	Change 70-82	Percent Change 70-82
Total Population	5,082,059	100.0	6,028,940	100.0	+946,881	+ 18.6
Under 20	1,972,177	38.8	1,934,090	32.1	- 38,087	- 1.9
Male	1,009,353	19.9	996,290	16.5	- 13,063	- 1.3
Female	962,824	18.9	937,800	15.6	- 25,024	- 2.6
White	1,411,191	27.8	1,383,470	23.0	- 27,721	- 2.0
Nonwhite	560,986	11.0	550,620	9.1	- 10,366	- 1.8
20-44	1,697,065	33.4	2,313,300	38.4	+616,235	+ 36.3
Male	837,688	16.5	1,144,060	19.0	+306,372	+ 36.6
Female	859,377	16.9	1,169,240	19.4	+309,863	+ 36.1
White	1,357,649	26.7	1,801,370	29.9	+443,721	+ 32.7
Nonwhite	339,416	6.7	511,930	8.5	+172,514	+ 50.8
45-64	998,697	19.7	1,170,210	19.4	+171,513	+ 17.2
Male	471,334	9.3	543,210	9.0	+ 71,876	+ 15.2
Female	527,363	10.4	627,000	10.4	+ 99,637	+ 18.9
White	800,740	15.8	949,890	15.8	+149,150	+ 18.6
Nonwhite	197,957	3.9	220,320	3.6	+ 22,363	+ 11.3
65 and Over	414,120	8.1	611,340	10.1	+197,220	+ 47.6
Male	169,992	3.3	237,000	3.9	+ 67,008	+ 39.4
Female	244,128	4.8	374,340	6.2	+130,212	+ 53.3
White	332,187	6.5	487,660	8.1	+155,473	+ 46.8
Nonwhite	81,933	1.6	123,680	2.0	+ 41,747	+ 51.0

Table 5 shows characteristics of the 65 and over age group. Both the 65-74 and the 75 and over age groups are expected to increase at a faster rate than the total population between 1970 and 1982. In the 65-74 age group the male population is expected to increase 43.3 percent while the female population increases 49.9 percent. In the 75 and over category the number of males is projected to increase 31.6 percent while females increase 59.3 percent. The nonwhite population in the 65 and over age groups is expected to rise more rapidly than the white population between 1970 and 1982, with the nonwhite population increasing 51.0 percent and the white population increasing 46.8 percent.

TABLE 5

Trends in Senior Age Groups of Population by Sex and Race

65-74

	Male			Female		
	1970	Projected 1982	Numerical Change	1970	Projected 1982	Numerical Change
White	90,169	129,450	+ 39,281	123,219	184,410	+ 61,191
Nonwhite	23,929	34,000	+ 10,071	31,225	47,030	+ 15,805
Total	114,098	163,450	+ 49,352	154,444	231,440	+ 76,996
			75 and Over			
White	44,915	58,180	+ 13,265	73,884	115,620	+ 41,736
Nonwhite	10,979	15,370	+ 4,391	15,800	27,280	+ 11,480
Total	55,894	73,550	+ 17,656	89,684	142,900	+ 53,216

3. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

TABLE 6

Civilian Labor Force 1970 and 1980

	1970	1980
Civilian Labor Force	2,196,000	2,741,000
Employment	2,101,000	2,561,000
Unemployment	95,000	180,000
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	4.3	6.6

The average civilian labor force in North Carolina during calendar year 1980 was 2,741,000. Employment was estimated to be 2,561,000 while unemployment was estimated to be 180,000. The average unemployment rate was 6.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for the Nation during 1980 was 7.1 percent.

The civilian labor force for FY1982 is estimated to be 2,801,000. Of this total about 1,788,950 or 63.9 percent are estimated to be in the 20-44 age group. Those persons in the labor force over 65 are estimated to number nearly 83,200 while on the other end of the age range those under 20 are expected to number about 237,600.

The female labor force in FY 1982 is projected to average about 1,247,000. Again the largest group is expected to be the 20-44 age group with about 828,100 or 66.4 percent of the female total. The nonwhite labor force is projected to average about 581,600 or 20.8 percent of the total civilian labor force during FY1982. The nonwhite female labor force is expected to number about 273,500 or 9.8 percent of the total labor force and 21.9 percent of the female labor force.

TABLE 7

North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections

Fiscal Year 1982

	Labor Force	Female Labor Force	Nonwhite Labor Force	Nonwhite Female Labor Force
Total	2,801,000	1,247,000	581,600	273,500
Under 20 Years	237,640	98,070	55,600	24,780
20-44	1,788,950	828,100	377,250	180,610
45-64	691,230	293,370	127,450	60,790
65 and Over	83,180	27,460	21,300	7,320

For February, 1981 the labor force in North Carolina was estimated at 2,704,400, an increase of 8,800 over January, 1981 and 32,800 over February, 1980. Total employment increased by 8,900 over the month rising from 2,499,700 to 2,508,600. Over the year, employment dropped by 3,700 falling from 2,512,300 in February, 1980. While unemployment dropped slightly over the month from 195,900 to 195,800, a substantial increase of 36,500 was seen over the year. The unemployment rate was 7.2 percent in February, 1981 compared to 7.3 percent in January, 1981 and 6.0 percent in February, 1980.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, declined by 1,800 workers over the month. Manufacturing industries remained stable with a gain of 1,100 in durable goods being offset by a loss of 1,100 in nondurables. Furniture and fixtures had the largest employment increase, gaining 1,000 workers. Textile products and machinery except electrical experienced the largest drop, each losing 500 workers. Nonmanufacturing industries lost 1,800 workers over the month. Gains of 700 in transportation, communication and public utilities; 2,100 in service and miscellaneous; and 2,000 in government were more than offset by losses of 2,200 in construction and 4,400 in trade.

Over the year, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 6,200 workers. Factory industries lost 10,000 workers over the period. Durable goods lost 4,600 workers while nondurables lost 5,400 workers. The largest decrease occurred in the textile industry where employment dropped by 6,700. The largest increase occurred in tobacco with an additional 4,000 workers. Nonfactory industries gained 16,200 workers over the year. The largest loss was 6,900 in construction while the service and miscellaneous industry gained 11,800 workers.

TABLE 8
STATEWIDE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NORTH CAROLINA

February, 1981

ITEM	NUMBER OF WORKERS			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM			
	February 1981	January * 1981	February 1980	January, 1981 NET	January, 1981 %	February, 1980 NET	February, 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,704,400	2,695,600	2,671,600	+ 8,800	+0.3	+32,800	+ 1.2
Unemployment, Total	195,800	195,900	159,300	- 100	-0.1	+36,500	+22.9
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	7.2	7.3	6.0	- 0.1	xxx	+ 1.2	xxx
Employment, Total	2,508,600	2,499,700	2,512,300	+ 8,900	+0.4	- 3,700	- 0.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary 2/	2,375,700	2,377,500	2,369,500	- 1,800	-0.1	+ 6,200	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	819,400	819,400	829,400	0	0	-10,000	- 1.2
Durable Goods	304,200	303,100	308,800	+ 1,100	+0.4	- 4,600	- 1.5
Lumber & Wood	35,300	35,300	36,100	0	0	- 800	- 2.2
Furniture & Fixtures	84,500	83,500	83,700	+ 1,000	+1.2	+ 800	+ 1.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	17,700	17,700	18,300	0	0	- 600	- 3.3
Primary Metals	8,200	8,200	8,000	0	0	+ 200	+ 2.5
Fabricated Metals	26,300	26,400	27,700	- 100	-0.4	- 1,400	- 5.1
Machinery, Except Elec.	48,600	49,100	49,900	- 500	-1.0	- 1,300	- 2.6
Electrical Machinery	54,300	53,600	54,900	+ 700	+1.3	- 600	- 1.1
Transportation Equipment	15,200	15,200	15,300	0	0	- 100	- 0.7
Other Durable Goods 3/	14,100	14,100	14,900	0	0	- 800	- 5.4
Nondurable Goods	515,200	516,300	520,600	- 1,100	-0.2	- 5,400	- 1.0
Food & Kindred Products	43,800	44,200	44,100	- 400	-0.9	- 300	- 0.7
Tobacco Manufactures	27,700	27,900	23,700	- 200	-0.7	+ 4,000	+16.9
Textile Mill Products	244,900	245,400	251,600	- 500	-0.2	- 6,700	- 2.7
Apparel & Related Products	86,800	86,900	88,100	- 100	-0.1	- 1.300	- 1.5
Paper & Allied Products	21,200	21,200	21,300	0	0	- 100	- 0.5
Print., Pub., & Allied	20,000	20,000	20,300	0	0	- 300	- 1.5
Chemicals & Allied	38,200	38,100	38,700	+ 100	+0.3	- 500	- 1.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	26,800	26,900	27,400	- 100	-0.4	- 600	- 2.2
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	5,800	5,700	5,400	+ 100	+1.8	+ 400	+ 7.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,556,300	1,558,100	1,540,100	- 1,800	-0.1	+16,200	+ 1.1
Construction	107,600	109,800	114,500	- 2,200	-2.0	- 6,900	- 6.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	116,400	115,700	117,100	+ 700	+0.6	- 700	- 0.6
Trade	466,000	470,400	461,900	- 4,400	-0.9	+ 4,100	+ 0.9
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	95,100	95,100	93,800	0	0	+ 1,300	+ 1.4
Service & Miscellaneous 5/	344,800	342,700	333,000	+ 2,100	+0.6	+11,800	+ 3.5
Government	421,500	419,500	414,700	+ 2,000	+0.5	+ 6,800	+ 1.6
Mining	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	0	- 200	- 3.9
All Other Nonag. Employment 6/	259,800	255,700	261,300	+ 4,100	+1.6	- 1,500	- 0.6
Agriculture 7/	52,400	49,400	56,300	+ 3,000	+6.1	- 3,900	- 6.9

1/ DATA COMPILED ON BASIS OF "PLACE OF RESIDENCE."
2/ DATA BASED ON "PLACE OF WORK."
3/ INCLUDES INSTRUMENTS AND MISC. MANUFACTURING.
4/ INCLUDES PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LEATHER.
5/ INCLUDES SERVICES, EXCEPT DOMESTIC; AGRICULTURAL SERVICES; FORESTRY; AND FISHERIES.
6/ DATA COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ATTACHMENT C OF BLS REVISED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES.
7/ DATA COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ATTACHMENT D OF BLS REVISED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES.
* REVISED.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

A. Employment Developments from 1970 to 1980

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work increased slightly between 1979 and 1980. Employment rose 10,900 over the year to a 1980 total of 2,385,200. Nonmanufacturing employment gains were primarily responsible for the increase, rising nearly one percent, from 1,546,400 in 1979 to 1,561,000 in 1980. The largest gain was 13,800 or 3.5 percent in government, followed by a 9,600 increase in services. Losses occurred in the two industries normally affected by economic slowdowns such as the one felt Nationwide in 1980, construction, with an employment loss of 7,900 or 6.3 percent, and trade, with a loss of 4,200 or 0.9 percent.

Manufacturing employment dropped slightly over the year from 827,900 in 1979 to 824,000 in 1980. Most of the loss was in nondurable goods where textile employment fell by 5,000 over the year. The durable goods industries saw a slight decline of 900 in employment from 305,100 in 1979 to 304,200 in 1980. Furniture registered the largest loss, 2,900 or 3.4 percent over the year. Heavy losses also occurred in stone, clay and glass (-1,200) and "other" durables which includes instruments, transportation equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing (-1,100). Nonelectrical machinery registered a substantial employment gain of 3,800 or 8.4 percent over the year. The only other durable goods industry group to record an increase was electrical machinery, with an employment gain of 1,000.

Between 1970 and 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work increased 33.8 percent as employment went from 1,782,000 in 1970 to 2,385,200 in 1980. Most of the increase was in the nonmanufacturing sector which had an employment gain of 496,700 or 46.7 percent over the decade. All nonmanufacturing industry groups experienced employment increases over the decade, led by trade, up 148,400, and government, up 146,800.

Manufacturing employment rose from 718,400 in 1970 to 824,200 in 1980, a 14.7 percent increase over the decade. Most of the increase was in the durable goods sector, led by nonelectrical machinery which added 19,900 workers. Employment in the nondurable goods sector increased 3.6 percent from 1970 to 1980. Worker gains were recorded in all industry groups except textiles and tobacco. The largest employment increases occurred in "other" nonmanufacturing (which includes leather, petroleum products and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products), up 17,500; apparel, up 12,800; and chemicals, up 10,800. However, a great deal of these worker gains were negated by the substantial employment decline of 31,900 which occurred in the textile industry.

The "all other" nonfarm employment sector, which includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, increased 27,600 or 11.6 percent between 1970 and 1980. However, employment in this sector declined 4,500 or 1.7 percent between 1979 and 1980. The 1980 total was 265,000.

Agricultural employment in North Carolina has been in a steady decline since 1940 when 33.6 percent of the State's total employed worked on farms. In 1970, 6.4 percent of the State's employed labor force were agricultural workers. By 1980 this share had dropped to 3.4 percent as agricultural employment declined by 48,600 workers or 36.1 percent over the decade. Between 1979 and 1980 agricultural employment dropped 6,500 or 7.0 percent to a 1980 total of 86,000. This decline in agricultural employment is due to advances in mechanization and automation, a decreasing supply of cheap and productive labor, and fast-rising production costs. However, agriculture remains a significant aspect of the State's economy.

TABLE 9

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1970-1980

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,195,000	2,224,000	2,330,000	2,400,000	2,452,000	2,501,000
Unemployment, Total	95,000	106,000	93,000	83,000	111,000	217,000
Rate of Unemployment	4.3	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.5	8.7
Employment, Total	2,100,000	2,118,000	2,237,000	2,317,000	2,341,000	2,284,000
Agricultural Employment	134,600	123,400	127,800	125,500	118,200	125,500
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	1,728,000	1,750,800	1,859,200	1,942,900	1,975,800	1,915,100
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	237,400	243,800	250,000	248,600	247,000	243,400
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment 3/	1,782,700	1,818,400	1,911,900	2,018,100	2,048,000	1,978,600
Manufacturing	718,400	722,100	756,800	796,900	789,400	714,200
Durable Goods	216,600	217,800	234,800	256,500	259,400	229,000
Lumber & Wood	27,200	26,200	33,900	35,800	34,000	28,000
Furniture & Fixtures	66,200	68,100	71,500	75,500	74,400	67,900
Stone, Clay & Glass	14,800	14,400	15,400	16,900	17,400	15,700
Primary Metals	5,600	5,600	6,400	6,900	7,000	5,800
Fabricated Metals	16,000	16,200	19,100	22,100	22,900	20,300
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,300	29,200	29,700	33,500	37,000	35,100
Electrical Machinery	40,900	40,700	42,400	46,600	47,300	38,100
Other Durables 4/	16,600	17,400	16,400	19,200	19,400	18,100
Nondurable Goods	501,800	504,300	522,000	540,400	530,000	485,200
Food & Kindred Products	41,400	40,200	38,700	39,000	39,700	39,600
Tobacco Manufacturing	28,700	28,100	28,400	28,100	27,800	27,700
Textile Mill Products	280,700	280,000	282,900	289,900	278,300	247,100
Apparel & Related Products	75,100	76,500	83,800	86,400	82,900	75,400
Paper & Allied Products	18,000	18,200	19,800	20,600	21,000	19,200
Print., Pub., & Allied	14,700	15,000	16,300	16,800	17,000	16,900
Chemicals & Allied	27,700	28,900	31,100	35,300	37,900	36,000
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	15,500	17,400	21,000	24,300	25,400	23,300
Nonmanufacturing	1,064,300	1,096,300	1,155,100	1,221,200	1,258,600	1,264,400
Construction	96,500	103,000	120,000	127,800	122,700	105,900
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	92,100	93,800	99,100	105,400	105,200	98,300
Trade	324,500	331,400	347,600	374,000	379,700	377,800
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	69,500	72,100	75,600	80,800	83,700	82,300
Service, Except Domestic	213,600	223,800	233,400	247,100	259,500	267,600
Government	264,200	268,400	275,300	281,800	303,200	328,300
Mining	3,900	3,800	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,200

1/ Data compiled on basis of "Place of Residence".
2/ Includes Nonagricultural Self-Employed; Unpaid Family Workers; and Domestic Workers in Private Households.
3/ Based on "Place of Work." Not additive to Nonag. Wage & Salary Under "Civilian Labor Force."
4/ Includes Instruments; Trans. Equipment and Misc. Manufacturing.
5/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Numerical Change From 1979-1980	Percent Change From 1979-1980	Numerical Change From 1970-1980	Percent Change From 1970-1980
2,554,000	2,616,000	2,675,000	2,692,000	2,741,000	+ 49,000	+ 1.8	+ 546,000	+ 24.9
159,000	155,000	116,000	129,000	180,000	+ 51,000	+ 39.5	+ 85,000	+ 89.5
6.2	5.9	4.3	4.8	6.6	+ 1.8	xxx	+ 2.3	xxx
2,395,000	2,461,000	2,559,000	2,563,000	2,561,000	- 2,000	- 0.1	+ 461,000	+ 22.0
132,500	111,200	99,800	92,500	86,000	- 6,500	- 7.0	- 48,600	- 36.1
2,025,200	2,100,800	2,197,400	2,201,000	2,210,000	+ 9,000	+ 0.4	+ 482,000	+ 27.9
237,300	249,000	261,800	269,500	265,000	- 4,500	- 1.7	+ 27,600	+ 11.6
2,086,700	2,170,400	2,277,400	2,374,300	2,385,200	+ 10,900	+ 0.5	+ 602,500	+ 33.8
756,300	780,900	807,200	827,900	824,200	- 3,700	- 0.4	+ 105,800	+ 14.7
247,600	265,200	285,500	305,100	304,200	- 900	- 0.3	+ 87,600	+ 40.4
32,000	33,700	35,600	36,300	35,900	- 400	- 1.1	+ 8,700	+ 32.0
73,700	77,000	82,200	84,800	81,900	- 2,900	- 3.4	+ 15,700	+ 19.2
16,100	17,100	18,300	19,400	18,200	- 1,200	- 6.2	+ 3,400	+ 23.0
6,200	6,900	7,500	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	+ 2,400	+ 42.9
21,900	23,700	25,400	27,000	26,900	- 100	- 0.4	+ 10,900	+ 68.1
35,700	36,700	39,600	45,400	49,200	+ 3,800	+ 8.4	+ 19,900	+ 67.9
40,000	44,600	48,300	53,700	54,700	+ 1,000	+ 1.9	+ 13,800	+ 33.7
22,000	25,500	28,600	30,500	29,400	- 1,100	- 3.6	+ 12,800	+ 77.1
508,700	515,700	521,700	522,800	520,000	- 2,800	- 0.5	+ 18,200	+ 3.6
41,200	42,200	42,200	43,600	44,500	+ 900	+ 2.1	+ 3,100	+ 7.5
27,800	26,900	26,100	25,600	26,100	+ 500	+ 2.0	- 2,600	- 9.1
257,000	257,800	255,300	253,800	248,800	- 5,000	- 2.0	- 31,900	- 11.4
83,100	85,300	90,000	88,400	87,900	- 500	- 0.6	+ 12,800	+ 17.0
20,300	20,900	21,400	21,300	21,200	- 100	- 0.5	+ 3,200	+ 17.8
17,500	18,200	19,200	19,600	20,000	+ 400	+ 2.0	+ 5,300	+ 36.1
36,400	37,200	37,300	38,100	38,500	+ 400	+ 1.0	+ 10,800	+ 39.0
25,400	27,200	30,200	32,400	33,000	+ 600	+ 1.9	+ 17,500	+ 112.9
1,326,400	1,389,500	1,470,200	1,546,400	1,561,000	+ 14,600	+ 0.9	+ 496,700	+ 46.7
105,300	106,800	118,100	126,100	118,200	- 7,900	- 6.3	+ 21,700	+ 22.5
99,100	103,400	109,500	115,700	116,900	+ 1,200	+ 1.0	+ 24,800	+ 26.9
402,800	421,900	446,600	477,100	472,900	- 4,200	- 0.9	+ 148,400	+ 45.7
82,600	84,500	88,700	93,000	95,100	+ 2,100	+ 2.3	+ 25,600	+ 36.8
284,100	300,600	316,100	332,100	341,700	+ 9,600	+ 2.9	+ 128,100	+ 60.0
347,900	367,600	386,400	397,200	411,000	+ 13,800	+ 3.5	+ 146,800	+ 55.6
4,600	4,700	4,800	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	+ 1,300	+ 33.3

B. Employment Outlook Through Fiscal Year 1982

North Carolina's total employment is projected to number 2,631,000 in fiscal year 1982, an increase of 70,000 or 2.7 percent over the 1980 annual average. Most of this increase is expected to be in the nonagricultural wage and salary sector with a projected gain of 71,900 or 3.3 percent between 1980 and fiscal year 1982. "All other" nonfarm employment should increase slightly, by 2,200 workers or 0.8 percent. The only sector of total employment expected to register a decline is agriculture, with an employment drop of 4,100 or 4.8 percent.

Manufacturing employment for fiscal year 1982 is projected to number 823,800, 400 less than the 1980 annual average due mainly to the expected employment decline of 2,700 or 0.5 percent in nondurable goods industries where expected losses in the textile and apparel industries will more than offset the small gains expected in other industry groups. Durable goods employment is expected to advance about 2,300 or 0.8 percent between 1980 and fiscal year 1982 primarily as a result of large worker gains anticipated in both the electrical and nonelectrical machinery industries. Small losses in employment are forecast for the lumber and wood, furniture and fixtures, and stone, clay and glass industries.

Nonmanufacturing employment for fiscal year 1982 is expected to register 1,578,100, a gain of 17,100 or 1.1 percent over the 1980 annual average. Construction is the only industry for which a decrease in employment is projected, 1,200 workers or one percent. Significant increases are foecast for fiscal year 1982 for trade, up 8,500, and service and miscellaneous, up 5,800.

TABLE 10

LABOR FORCE INFORMATION AND FORECAST
State of North Carolina

	BASE Calendar Year 1980	FORECAST Fiscal Year 1982
Labor Force 1/	2,741,000	2,801,000
Unemployment	180,000	170,000
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.1
Employment	2,561,000	2,631,000
Agriculture	86,100	82,000
Nonag. Wage and Salary Employment	2,209,900	2,281,800
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	265,000	267,200

1/ Data based on place of residence (excludes "dual jobholders" and commuters living in other States).

2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

TABLE 11

Employment Outlook By Industry

Item	1980 Annual Average	Forecast Fiscal Year 1982	Net Change To Fiscal Year 1982	% Change To Fiscal Year 1982
Nonagric. Wage & Salary 1/	2,385,200	2,401,900	+ 16,700	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	824,200	823,800	- 400	- 0.1
Durable	304,200	306,500	+ 2,300	+ 0.8
Lumber & Wood	35,900	35,400	- 500	- 1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	81,900	81,200	- 700	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, & Glass	18,200	18,000	- 200	- 1.1
Primary Metals	8,000	8,400	+ 400	+ 5.0
Fabricated Metals	26,900	27,400	+ 500	+ 1.9
Machinery, Except Elec.	49,200	50,900	+ 1,700	+ 3.5
Elec. Machinery	54,700	56,300	+ 1,600	+ 2.9
Other Durable Goods 2/	29,400	28,900	- 500	- 1.7
Nondurable Goods	520,000	517,300	- 2,700	- 0.5
Food & Kindred Products	44,500	45,100	+ 600	+ 1.3
Tobacco Manufacturers	26,100	26,800	+ 700	+ 2.7
Textile Mill Products	248,800	244,000	- 4,800	- 1.9
Apparel & Related Products	87,900	87,200	- 700	- 0.8
Paper & Allied Products	21,200	21,400	+ 200	+ 0.9
Printing, Pub., & Allied	20,000	20,500	+ 500	+ 2.5
Chemicals & Allied	38,500	39,200	+ 700	+ 1.8
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	33,000	33,100	+ 100	+ 0.3
Nonmanufacturing	1,561,000	1,578,100	+ 17,100	+ 1.1
Construction	118,200	117,000	- 1,200	- 1.0
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	116,900	118,000	+ 1,100	+ 0.9
Trade	472,900	481,400	+ 8,500	+ 1.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	95,100	97,000	+ 1,900	+ 2.0
Service & Miscellaneous 4/	346,900	352,700	+ 5,800	+ 1.7
Government	411,000	412,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.2

1/ Data based on "Place of Work," (includes dual jobholders and persons commuting from other states to work in North Carolina).

2/ Includes Instruments; Trans. Equip.; and Misc. Manufacturing.

3/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products; and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.

4/ Includes Services, Except Domestic; Agricultural Services; Forestry; Fisheries; and Mining.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Job Opportunities and Trends

The number of job openings received by Job Service offices across the State declined more than ten percent over the year, reflecting a stagnated economy pervasive Nationwide. Table 12 is a comparison of the total nonagricultural job openings received for each of the nine occupational categories, cumulative from the start of the federal fiscal year October 1. Job openings received increased in only two categories, professional, technical and managerial and processing.

TABLE 12

Nonagricultural Job Openings Received
By Major Occupational Category

Occupation	Feb., 1980 Openings Received	Feb., 1981 Openings Received	1980-1981 Numerical Change	1980-1981 Percent Change
Professional, Technical & Managerial	4,114	4,223	+ 109	+ 2.6
Clerical & Sales	14,091	12,556	- 1,535	- 10.9
Service	11,194	10,415	- 779	- 7.0
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	2,964	2,450	- 514	- 17.3
Processing	1,949	2,149	+ 200	+ 10.3
Machine Trades	6,427	5,059	- 1,368	- 21.3
Benchwork	6,157	5,755	- 402	- 6.5
Structural Work	10,061	8,549	- 1,512	- 15.0
Miscellaneous	7,879	6,793	- 1,086	- 13.8
Total	64,836	57,949	- 6,887	- 10.6

Table 13 gives over-the-year changes in the number of active applicants registered for work with North Carolina Job Service offices in the nine occupational categories. Whereas openings received declined 10.6 percent, the number of applicants increased 13.3 percent, reflecting in part the unemployment rate change from 6.0 percent in February, 1980 to 7.2 percent in February, 1981. The machine trades and structural work categories represented the largest increase in the number of active applicants.

TABLE 13

Active Applicants on File by Major Occupational Category

Occupation	Feb., 1980 Active Applicants	Feb., 1981 Active Applicants	1980-1981 Numerical Change	1980-1981 Percent Change
Professional, Technical & Managerial	13,012	14,250	+ 1,238	+ 9.5
Clerical & Sales	28,188	30,577	+ 2,389	+ 8.5
Service	22,494	24,846	+ 2,352	+ 10.5
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,922	4,447	+ 525	+ 13.4
Processing	5,229	5,815	+ 586	+ 11.2
Machine Trades	15,968	19,568	+ 3,600	+ 22.5
Benchwork	12,216	14,165	+ 1,949	+ 16.0
Structural Work	20,332	24,206	+ 3,874	+ 19.1
Miscellaneous	20,310	22,571	+ 2,261	+ 11.1
Total	141,671	160,445	+18,774	+ 13.3

Changes in worker supply and demand are evident in Tables 14 and 15. In Table 14 the number of unfilled job openings and those open for thirty days or more by major occupational category are compared for the same time periods in 1977, 1980 and 1981. The percent of hard-to-fill openings went down in every category except miscellaneous occupations over the year. Between 1977 and 1981 the percent of hard-to-fill job openings declined in every category except machine trades.

TABLE 14

Nonagricultural Unfilled Job Openings
By Major Occupational Category *

Occupational Category	February 28, 1977 Unfilled Openings	30 Days or More	% Hard To Fill	February 29, 1980 Unfilled Openings	30 Days Or More	% Hard To Fill	February 28, 1981 Unfilled Openings	30 Days or More	% Hard To Fill
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,229	829	67.5	1,280	891	69.6	1,335	860	64.4
Clerical & Sales	2,111	1,227	58.1	2,871	1,761	61.3	1,530	649	42.4
Service	1,675	1,138	67.9	1,280	713	55.7	1,042	578	55.5
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	317	146	46.1	303	160	52.8	270	85	31.5
Processing	237	135	57.0	268	143	53.3	385	91	23.6
Machine Trades	1,296	637	49.2	1,372	861	62.8	851	477	56.1
Benchwork	1,251	774	61.9	1,043	675	64.7	829	424	51.1
Structural Work	1,255	634	50.5	1,230	572	46.5	784	283	36.1
Miscellaneous	706	339	48.0	670	271	40.4	503	226	44.9
Total	10,077	5,859	58.1	10,317	6,047	58.6	7,529	3,673	48.8

* Data represent fiscal year-to-date totals.

Table 15 shows that the ratio of active applicants to unfilled job openings increased over the year in every category except processing, where both the number of active applicants and the number of unfilled openings increased. Between 1977 and 1981 the ratio increased in all categories except professional, technical and managerial and processing.

TABLE 15

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY *

Occupational Category	February 28, 1977			February 29, 1980			February 28, 1981		
	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening
Professional, Technical & Managerial	15,607	1,229	12.7	13,012	1,280	10.2	14,250	1,335	10.7
Clerical & Sales	31,701	2,111	15.0	28,188	2,871	9.8	30,577	1,530	20.0
Service	22,271	1,675	13.3	22,494	1,280	17.6	24,846	1,042	23.8
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,927	317	12.4	3,922	303	12.9	4,447	270	16.5
Processing	7,292	237	30.8	5,229	268	19.5	5,815	385	15.1
Machine Trades	20,353	1,296	15.7	15,968	1,372	11.6	19,568	851	23.0
Benchwork	15,489	1,251	12.4	12,216	1,043	11.7	14,165	829	17.1
Structural Work	24,537	1,255	19.6	20,332	1,230	16.5	24,206	784	30.9
Miscellaneous	23,346	706	33.1	20,310	670	30.3	22,571	503	44.9
Total	164,523	10,077	16.3	141,671	10,317	13.7	160,445	7,529	21.3

* Data represent fiscal year-to-date totals.

B. Outlook on Worker Demand

The effort to match jobs and people is hampered by changes in industry demand due to technological advances, availability of raw materials and the constantly shifting economy that affects demand for goods and services. Adjustments for these changes are required in the workforce and often lag behind in industry demand, especially as jobs in industries requiring unskilled and semi-skilled workers decline and those requiring skills to operate more sophisticated machinery and equipment increase.

Table 16 provides a comparison of the characteristics of active applicants on file with the State's Job Service offices by major occupational category. The total number of females increased 9.1 percent, of veterans, 7.5 percent, of those under 22 years of age, 10.8 percent, of those 45 and older, 12.5 percent, of minorities, 8.4 percent, and of the economically disadvantaged, 4.3 percent.

TABLE 16

ACTIVE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

February 29, 1980

Occupational Category	Total	Female	Veteran	Under 22	45 and Older	Minority	Economically Disadvantaged
Professional, Technical & Managerial	13,012	5,553	4,153	490	2,548	2,933	1,475
Clerical & Sales	28,188	20,977	4,198	4,971	3,635	8,475	5,688
Service	22,494	16,278	2,378	3,489	5,596	14,098	10,828
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,922	1,337	478	756	1,130	2,390	2,077
Processing	5,229	2,756	683	665	1,351	3,192	1,440
Machine Trades	15,968	6,499	3,515	2,156	2,647	5,614	3,373
Benchwork	12,216	8,952	1,031	1,719	2,036	4,971	3,324
Structural Work	20,332	708	6,870	2,911	3,586	6,290	3,255
Miscellaneous	20,310	3,765	5,401	3,662	2,923	10,104	4,414
Total	141,671	66,825	28,707	20,819	25,452	58,067	35,874

February 28, 1981

Occupational Category	Total	Female	Veteran	Under 22	45 and Older	Minority	Economically Disadvantaged
Professional, Technical & Managerial	14,250	5,965	4,277	525	2,755	2,937	1,462
Clerical & Sales	30,577	22,659	4,283	5,232	3,946	8,955	5,749
Service	24,846	17,466	2,481	4,037	6,005	15,020	11,038
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	4,447	1,352	464	809	1,242	2,721	2,246
Processing	5,815	2,732	801	774	1,280	3,385	1,468
Machine Trades	19,568	7,690	3,966	2,559	3,434	6,455	3,670
Benchwork	14,165	10,279	1,092	1,898	2,367	5,587	3,523
Structural Work	24,206	791	7,819	3,223	4,217	7,171	3,615
Miscellaneous	22,571	3,996	5,673	4,005	3,382	10,701	4,632
Total	160,445	72,930	30,856	23,062	28,628	62,932	37,403

The ten most difficult-to-fill occupations in North Carolina due to a lack of trained applicants are listed in Table 17. Those marked with an asterisk (*) indicate occupations which have a nationwide shortage of trained workers.

TABLE 17

TEN MOST DIFFICULT-TO-FILL OCCUPATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

March, 1981

Occupation	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings	Number of Local Offices Reporting Need
* Registered nurse	1,022	33
Electronics technician	824	19
* Maintenance Mechanic (includes maintenance to buildings and/or equipment)	599	39
Machinist	529	33
* Assembler, mechanical and electrical	405	1
Electrician	288	22
Sewing-machine operator	265	8
* Licensed practical nurse	240	18
Refrigeration, heating and air conditioning mechanic and repairer	232	11
* Carpenter	226	13

Job openings received in the State's Job Service offices for the ten most difficult-to-fill occupations are listed for both fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year-to-date 1981 in Table 18.

TABLE 18

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

(ESARS 1/ Table 96)

Occupation	Openings Received F/Y 1980 (10-1-79 to 9-30-80)	To Date: Openings Received F/Y 1981 (10-1-80 to 2-28-81)
Registered nurse	297	43*
Electronics technician	226	96
Maintenance mechanic (includes maintenance to buildings and/or equipment)	1,492**	534
Machinist	319	192
Assembler, mechanical and electrical	***	***
Electrician	624	229
Sewing-machine operator	5,910	620****
Licensed practical nurse	286	90
Refrigeration, heating and air conditioning mechanic and repairer	208	81
Carpenter	3,111	794

Changes were made in the format and content of the federal computer program for ESARS Table 96, effective October 1, 1980. These changes have made comparison of occupations across fiscal years difficult in some instances and impossible in others.

Major changes are as follows:

1. Occupational titles and codes are now consistent with the fourth edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.
2. All codes are now full nine-digit D.O.T. codes. Three and six-digit summary codes will not be used.
3. Several occupations listed on the old format have been eliminated by the new program.
4. New occupations have been added for which information previously was not available.

* F/Y 1981 data includes openings for Nurse, General Duty (075.374-010), not all registered nurse openings.

** Openings for Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill (899.281-014) were not included under maintenance mechanic until F/Y 1981 because of lack of data.

*** Program does not include required data for F/Y 1980 or F/Y 1981.

**** F/Y 1981 data includes only Sewing-Machine Operator (any ind.) (787.682-046). F/Y 1980 shows openings for all Sewing-Machine Operators.

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System.

Table 19 provides a more complete listing of the most difficult to fill occupations in the State due to a lack of trained applicants.

TABLE 19

SUMMARY OF THE MOST DIFFICULT-TO-FILL OCCUPATIONS
IN NORTH CAROLINA
March, 1981

	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings	Number of Local Offices Reporting Need
Metal Machining, Metal Working, Metal Fabricating		
Machinist	529	33
Welder	222	20
Tool & Die Maker	199	28
Sheetmetal Worker	62	12
Metal Machining Setter/Operator	15	2
Duct Installer	15	1
Lathe Operator	9	2
Saw Filer	9	1
Inspector (Machine Shop)	6	1
Screw-Machine Operator	5	1
Millwright	3	1
Mechanics and Repairers		
Electronics Technician	824	18
Maintenance Mechanic (bldgs./equip.)	599	39
*Electrician	288	22
Heating and/or Air Cond. Mechanic	232	11
Automobile Mechanic	166	22
Diesel Mechanic	159	20
Instrumentation Mechanic	140	3
Sewing-Machine Repairer	97	23
Knitting-Machine Fixer	71	9
Heavy-Equipment Mechanic	71	4
Loom Fixer (incl. Needle Loom)	45	6
Electrical Technician	35	1
Automobile-Body Repairer	22	2
Front-End Mechanic	18	2
Automatic Transmission Mechanic	15	3
Environmental Systems Repairer	15	3
Electrical Repairer	15	2
Machine Fixer	15	1
Office Machine Repairer	11	3
TV & Radio Repairer	9	2
Small Engine Repairer	8	2
Maintenance Supervisor	5	2
Autoconer Winder Fixer	5	1
Uniconer Winder Fixer	5	1
Electric-Appliance Servicer	4	1
Truck Mechanic	3	1
Electric-Motor Repairer	2	1
Farm Equipment Mechanic	2	1

Occupation	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings	Number of Local Offices Reporting Need
Construction Occupations		
*Electrician	288	22
Carpenter	226	13
Bricklayer	75	10
Heavy Equipment Operator (incl. crane & bulldozer)	46	7
Plumber	41	8
Pipefitter	34	5
Drywall Finisher	12	1
Painter	8	1
Cement Finisher	6	1
Construction Worker	5	1
Woodworking and Furniture		
Woodworking-Machine Operator	188	5
Upholsterer	165	7
Upholstery Trimmer	20	1
Upholstery Sewer	15	2
Sawyer	8	1
Cabinetmaker	5	1
Supervisor, Woodworking	5	1
Textile and Apparel		
Sewing-Machine Operator	265	8
Weaver	24	3
Knitting-Machine Operator	20	2
Garment Presser	10	1
Rovamatic Tender	5	1
Alterations Tailor	3	1
Cloth-Cutting-Machine Operator	3	1
Dye Specialist	2	1
Medical and Health Care		
Registered Nurse	1,022	33
Licensed Practical Nurse	240	18
Medical Laboratory Technician	36	5
Radiologic Technician	15	5
Physical Therapist	7	3
Dental Hygienist	5	2
Respiratory Therapist	5	1
Emergency Medical Technician	4	1
Occupational Therapist	4	1
Medical Records Technician	3	2
Anesthetist	2	1
Dental Technician	2	1
Anesthesiologist	1	1
Operating Room Technician	1	1

Occupation	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings	Number of Local Offices Reporting Need
Clerical		
Secretary	216	14
Computer Peripheral Equipment Operator	63	3
Word-Processor Operator	60	2
Computer Operator	38	6
Teller	20	
Bookkeeper	17	2
Stenographer	15	1
Keypunch Operator	14	5
Medical Transcriptionist	1	1
Sales		
Salesperson (any industry)	75	1
Salesperson, Insurance	62	5
Professional and Technical		
Drafter	142	18
Computer Programmer	83	9
Engineer (IE, EE, ME)	58	11
Personnel Director	15	1
Labor Relations Specialist	10	1
Teacher (Mentally Retarded and Handicapped)	10	1
Surveyor	8	2
Manager Trainee	8	1
Accountant	4	1
Cost Control Supervisor	3	1
Manufacturing or Production Manager	3	1
Other Occupations		
Assembler, Mechanical and Electrical	405	1
Numerical Control Machine Operator	100	1
Production Machine Operator	80	2
Multi-Color Printing-Press Operator	30	1
Chef (cook, full menu)	15	3
Farm Worker (swine and dairy)	8	1
Fertilizer Mixer	5	1
Hairstylist	5	1
Meat Cutter	4	1
Truck Driver	4	1
Law Enforcement Officer	3	2
Quality Control Technician	3	1
Tire Molder	3	1
Air-Track-Drill Operator	2	1
Boiler Operator	2	1
Tire Recapper	2	1

* Since Electrician openings were not identified as to specific type (i.e. maintenance/repair or construction), they are listed in both respective groupings.

C. Anticipated Job Opportunities

North Carolina's changing industrial structure will continue to require more skill training for its workers as the economy shifts from agriculture and nondurable manufacturing industries with a large number of unskilled and/or semi-skilled occupations to the nonmanufacturing groups and the durable goods manufacturing industries such as electrical machinery, including the rapidly expanding electronics industry, where workers require more skills and experience. Table 20 shows the shift in percent distribution in North Carolina by major industry division for 1970, 1980 and projected fiscal year 1982.

TABLE 20

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent Distribution		
	1970	1980	Fiscal Year 1982
Total, All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.00
Manufacturing	40.3	34.6	34.2
Construction	5.4	5.0	4.9
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.2	4.9	4.9
Trade	18.2	19.8	20.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	3.9	4.0	4.0
Service & Miscellaneous 1/	12.2	14.5	14.7
Government	14.8	17.2	17.2

1/ Includes services, except domestic; agricultural services; forestry; fisheries; and mining.

One component of labor demand is industry expansion. As industry in the State expands new jobs are created for the growing population. Between 1980 and fiscal year 1982 expansion in nonmanufacturing is extimated to be 17,100 while manufacturing is expected to retrench slightly.

The second component of labor demand is replacement created by labor turnover resulting from retirement, death, or other reasons such as family responsibility Replacement needs tend to be greater than expansion needs in most occupational groups although expansion needs tend to be higher in occupations which traditionally are held almost exclusively by male, in occupations which arise from technological advancements, and, in the case of North Carolina and other southern states, in occupations prevalent in industries relocating to the Sunbelt. Recent studies show that, with the national reduction in the number of children per family, more women are working and for longer periods of time, lowering the replacement needs in some occupations.

Table 21 provides information on the Nation's employment outlook annually by occupation for 1978 to 1990. The fastest growing jobs are those occupations for which employment is projected to be at least 50 percent higher in 1990 than it was in 1978. The jobs with the most openings are those occupations for which replacement needs and growth are projected to offer the largest number of openings. Competition for openings will vary by occupation.

TABLE 21

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOKS

1978-90

Fastest Growing Jobs	
Bank Clerks	45,000
Bank officers and financial managers	28,000
Business machine repairers	4,200
City managers	350
Computer service technicians	5,400
Construction inspectors	2,200
Dental assistants	11,000
Dental hygienists	6,000
Dining room attendants and dishwashers	37,000
Flight attendants	4,800
Guards	70,000
Health service administrators	18,000
Homemaker-home health aides	36,000
Industrial machinery repairers	58,000
Landscape architects	1,100
Licensed practical nurses	60,000
Lithographers	2,300
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	94,000
Occupational therapists	2,500
Occupational therapy assistants	1,100
Physical therapists	2,700
Podiatrists	600
Respiratory therapy workers	5,000
Speech pathologists and audiologists	3,900
Teacher aides	26,000
Travel agents	1,900

Jobs With The Most Openings	
Secretaries and stenographers	305,000
Retail sales workers	226,000
Building custodians	180,000
Cashiers	119,000
Bookkeeping workers	96,000
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	94,000
Cooks and chefs	86,000
Kindergarten and elementary teachers	86,000
Registered nurses	85,000
Assemblers	77,000
Waiters and waiteresses	70,000
Guards	70,000
Blue-collar worker supervisors	69,000
Local truck drivers	64,000
Accountants	61,000
Licensed practical nurses	60,000
Typists	59,000
Carpenters	58,000
Industrial machinery repairers	58,000
Real estate agents and brokers	50,000
Construction laborers	49,000
Engineers	46,500
Bank clerks	45,000
Private household workers	45,000
Receptionists	41,000
Wholesale trade sales workers	40,000

V. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The average number of unemployed persons in North Carolina in 1980 was 180,000 or 6.6 percent of the civilian labor force, representing an increase of 51,000 persons over the 1979 average. Since 1970 the 1980 unemployment total and rate was surpassed only once, in 1975, when unemployment totaled 217,000 or 8.7 percent of the labor force.

The jobless rate for the first six months of 1980 averaged 6.3 percent with April the lowest at 5.7 percent and June the highest at 7.6 percent. In 1979 the unemployment rate for the first half of the year dropped from January's 5.0 percent to June's 4.9 percent. A substantial gain occurred in 1980 when the unemployment rate went from 6.3 percent in January to 7.6 percent in June. The unemployment rate for the second six months of 1980 remained high, averaging 6.8 percent. October and November showed the lowest rate at 6.4 percent and July the highest at 8.1 percent.

TABLE 22

NORTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
ANNUAL AVERAGES

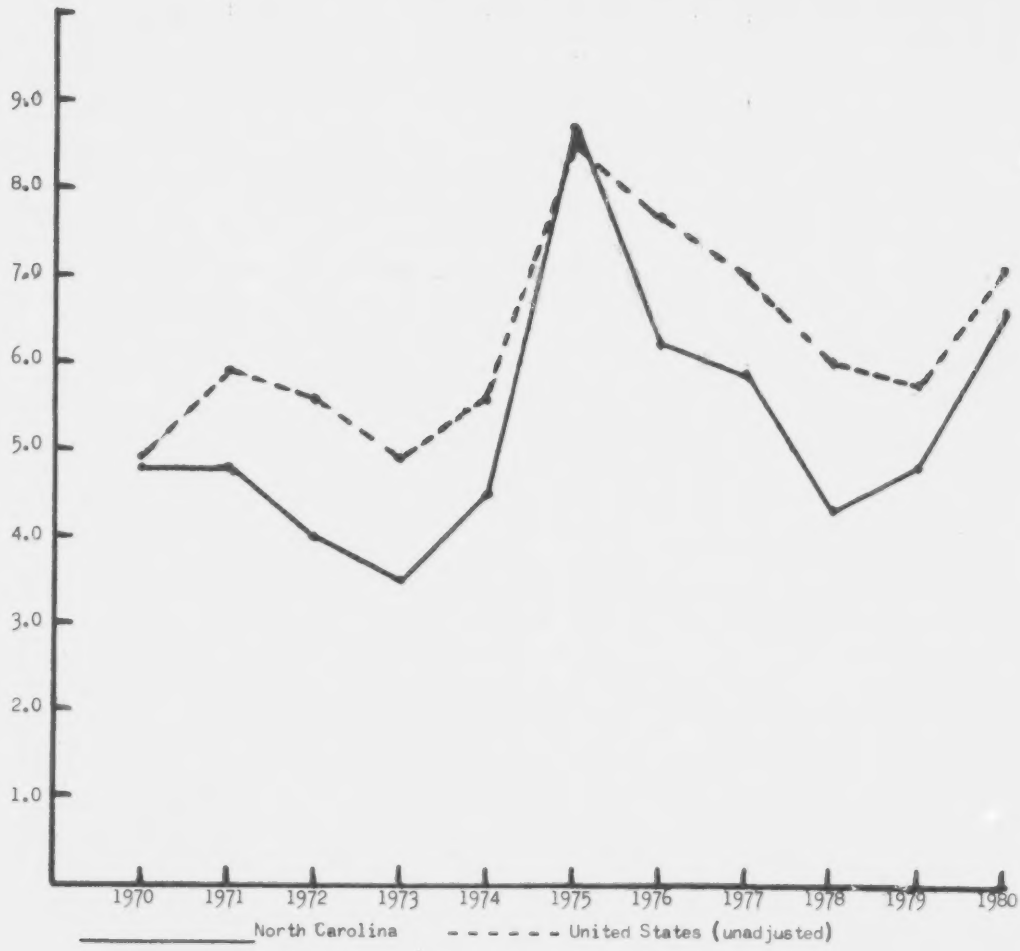
	1970	1979	1980	Est. FY 1982
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,195,000	2,692,000	2,741,000	2,801,000
Unemployment Total	95,000	129,000	180,000	170,000
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.8	6.6	6.1

1/ Data based on "Place of Residence".

Unemployment in North Carolina has consistently been below that for the Nation. Since 1970, the State's monthly unemployment rate topped that for the Nation only 8 times, mainly occurring in 1974-1975. In 1980 the State's July rate of 8.1 percent was higher than the 7.9 percent registered Nationwide. Annual average unemployment rates for the State have been below those for the Nation during the decade with the exception of 1975.

Chart 1

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1970-1980
NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES



For Fiscal Year 1982 unemployment and the unemployment rate are both expected to drop as the economy is expected to slowly pull out of the recession. Unemployment is projected to be 170,000 or 6.1 percent of the labor force. Male unemployment is expected to number about 71,600 or 4.6 percent while female unemployment is projected to number about 98,400 or 7.9 percent of the labor force. The nonwhite unemployment rate is expected to average about 11.7 percent during FY 1982, while the white unemployment rate is expected to average about 4.6 percent. The age group with the highest projected unemployment rate is the under 20 group, projected at 18.7 percent. The nonwhite rate in that age group projected at 30.5 percent, is the highest rate projected.

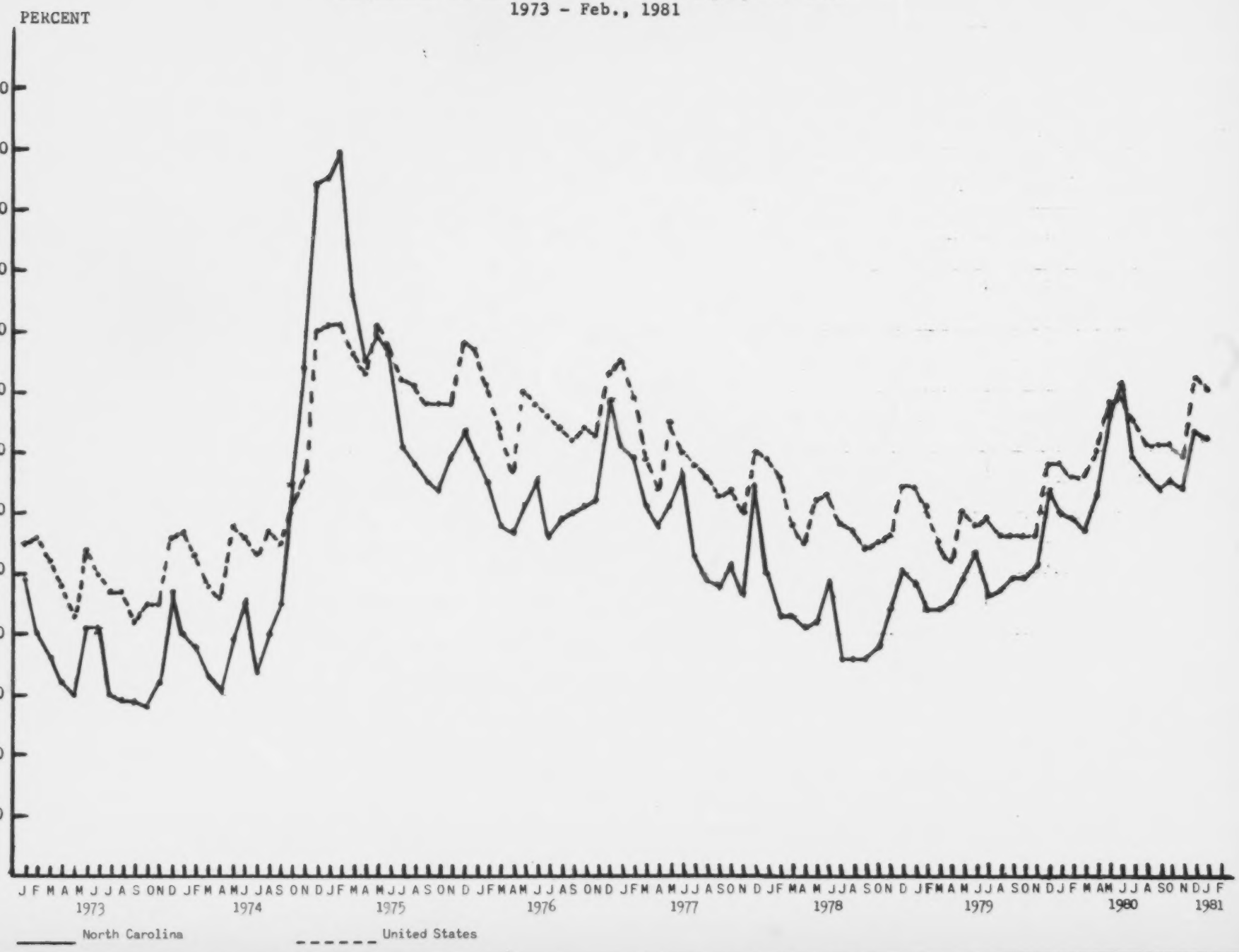
TABLE 23

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment
Total Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates

1978-1980

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment Total	Unemployment Total	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force
1980	January	2,675,800	2,507,300	168,500	6.3
	February	2,671,600	2,512,300	159,300	6.0
	March	2,690,500	2,530,500	160,000	5.9
	April	2,707,900	2,553,200	154,700	5.7
	May	2,740,300	2,568,100	172,200	6.3
	June	2,832,900	2,618,100	214,800	7.6
	July	2,804,000	2,576,600	227,400	8.1
	August	2,775,700	2,584,900	190,800	6.9
	September	2,766,900	2,583,900	183,000	6.6
	October	2,753,400	2,577,100	176,300	6.4
	November	2,740,500	2,563,500	177,000	6.5
	December	2,732,600	2,556,600	176,000	6.4
Annual Average		2,741,000	2,561,000	180,000	6.6
1979	January	2,640,000	2,507,900	132,100	5.0
	February	2,633,200	2,505,500	127,700	4.8
	March	2,639,100	2,523,900	115,200	4.4
	April	2,651,400	2,534,200	117,200	4.4
	May	2,679,200	2,558,700	120,500	4.5
	June	2,743,600	2,608,400	135,200	4.9
	July	2,762,300	2,615,700	146,600	5.3
	August	2,741,500	2,615,700	125,800	4.6
	September	2,729,300	2,601,100	128,200	4.7
	October	2,711,400	2,579,500	131,900	4.9
	November	2,687,800	2,557,400	130,400	4.9
	December	2,685,100	2,547,900	137,200	5.1
Annual Average		2,692,000	2,563,000	129,000	4.8
1978	January	2,614,200	2,446,800	167,400	6.4
	February	2,596,100	2,465,500	130,600	5.0
	March	2,599,000	2,487,100	111,900	4.3
	April	2,641,200	2,528,400	112,800	4.3
	May	2,663,600	2,553,900	109,700	4.1
	June	2,717,400	2,604,300	113,100	4.2
	July	2,759,400	2,626,100	133,300	4.8
	August	2,738,700	2,638,800	99,900	3.6
	September	2,733,700	2,636,600	97,100	3.6
	October	2,690,500	2,594,200	96,300	3.6
	November	2,676,100	2,573,900	102,200	3.8
	December	2,670,200	2,552,500	117,700	4.4
Annual Average		2,675,000	2,559,000	116,000	4.3

CHART 2
Comparison of State and National Unemployment Rates
1973 - Feb., 1981


PERCENT
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1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
North Carolina
United States

TABLE 24
North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections
Fiscal Year 1982

	Labor Force	%	Employment	%	Unemployment	%	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL	2,801,000	100.0	2,631,000	100.0	170,000	100.0	6.1
By Sex							
Male	1,554,000	55.5	1,482,400	56.3	71,600	42.1	4.6
Female	1,247,000	44.5	1,148,600	43.7	98,400	57.9	7.9
By Race							
White	2,219,400	79.2	2,117,520	80.5	101,880	59.9	4.6
Nonwhite	581,600	20.8	513,480	19.5	68,120	40.1	11.7
By Sex and Race							
White Male	1,245,900	44.5	1,204,950	45.8	40,950	24.1	3.3
White Female	973,500	34.7	912,570	34.7	60,930	35.9	6.3
Nonwhite Male	308,100	11.0	277,450	10.5	30,650	18.0	9.9
Nonwhite Female	273,500	9.8	236,030	9.0	37,470	22.0	15.9
By Age							
Under 20	237,640	8.5	193,320	7.4	44,320	26.1	18.7
Male	139,570	5.0	118,450	4.5	21,120	12.4	15.1
Female	98,070	3.5	74,870	2.9	23,200	13.7	23.7
White	182,040	6.5	154,670	5.9	27,370	16.1	15.0
Nonwhite	55,600	2.0	38,650	1.5	16,950	10.0	30.5
20-44	1,788,950	63.9	1,687,390	64.1	101,560	59.7	5.7
Male	960,850	34.3	921,910	35.0	38,940	22.9	4.1
Female	828,100	29.6	765,480	29.1	62,620	36.8	7.6
White	1,411,700	50.4	1,351,930	51.4	59,770	35.1	4.2
Nonwhite	377,250	13.5	335,460	12.7	41,790	24.6	11.1
45-64	691,230	24.7	670,140	25.5	21,090	12.4	3.1
Male	397,860	14.2	388,380	14.8	9,480	5.6	2.4
Female	293,370	10.5	281,760	10.7	11,610	6.8	4.0
White	563,780	20.1	550,630	20.9	13,150	7.7	2.3
Nonwhite	127,450	4.6	119,510	4.6	7,940	4.7	6.2
45 & Over	83,180	3.0	80,150	3.0	3,030	1.8	3.6
Male	55,720	2.0	53,660	2.0	2,060	1.2	3.7
Female	27,460	1.0	26,490	1.0	970	0.6	3.5
White	61,880	2.2	60,290	2.3	1,590	0.9	2.6
Nonwhite	21,300	0.8	19,860	0.7	1,440	0.9	6.8

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Although characteristics of the total unemployed are not available, data are available on the characteristics of North Carolina's insured unemployed, those persons filing claims for unemployment benefits under the Employment Security Law of North Carolina.

Breakouts of the insured unemployed by industrial attachment; occupational attachment; duration of unemployment; and age, race and sex for August, 1980 and November, 1980 are shown on the following tables. The industrial attachment of claimants is shown on table 25. The total number of claimants dropped by 9,119 or 12.7 percent from August to November. In the manufacturing industries, the number of claimants decreased by 9,014 or 22.7 percent. The largest numerical decline occurred in furniture with 4,311 fewer claimants while the largest percentage decline was in transportation equipment which declined by 73.3 percent. The largest numerical increase occurred in apparel (+805) while electrical machinery (+46.2 percent) experienced the largest percentage increase. In the nonfactory industries, trade had the largest decrease in the number of claimants with 754 while the largest percentage decline occurred in mining (-84.5 percent).

Table 26 gives a breakout of claimants by occupation. Machine trade occupations had the largest number of claimants in August and November. This group also had the largest numerical decline over the period, decreasing by 2,711 persons. On a percentage basis the largest decrease occurred in the processing occupations which declined by 48.4 percent. The largest increase occurred in the clerical occupations which increased by 963 or 13.6 percent.

The length of unemployment broken out by race is shown on table 27. The number of claimants filing for 1-4 weeks was the greatest in August, 1980 while in November, 1980 the largest group was those filing for 5-14 weeks. The number of claimants filing for 15 weeks and over increased by 3,456 or 26.2 percent.

A breakout by age, race, and sex is shown on table 28. The number of males filing for unemployment insurance benefits outnumbered the number of females. The number of female claimants dropped by 13.4 percent while male claimants dropped by 12.1 percent. Whites outnumbered nonwhites. While most groups experienced a decline in the number of claimants, the following groups saw an increase: males, 25-34 (+0.5 percent); females, under 25 (+6.0 percent); nonwhites, under 25 (+0.5 percent). Nonwhites, 25-34 (+0.2 percent) and nonwhites, 65 & over (+272.6 percent).

TABLE 25

Industry Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

Industry Attachment	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1980	August 1980	August 1980 to November 1980	August 1980 to November 1980
TOTAL	62,622	71,741	- 9,119	- 12.7
Mining	23	148	- 125	- 84.5
Construction	9,244	9,276	- 32	- 0.3
Manufacturing	30,631	39,645	- 9,014	- 22.7
Food	1,110	1,011	+ 99	+ 9.8
Tobacco	272	913	- 641	- 70.2
Textile	10,875	12,952	- 2,077	- 16.0
Apparel	4,259	3,454	+ 805	+ 23.3
Lumber	1,133	1,406	- 273	- 19.4
Furniture	3,263	7,574	- 4,311	- 56.9
Chemicals	974	1,554	- 580	- 37.3
Rubber	1,201	1,234	- 33	- 2.7
Stone, Clay, & Glass	363	1,061	- 698	- 65.8
Fab. Metal Products	1,450	1,061	+ 389	+ 36.7
Nonelec. Machinery	1,110	2,368	- 1,258	- 53.1
Elec. Machinery	2,379	1,627	+ 752	+ 46.2
Transp. Equipment	408	1,530	- 1,122	- 73.3
All Other Mfg.	1,834	1,900	- 66	- 3.5
Public Utilities	1,994	2,097	- 103	- 4.9
Trade	8,473	9,227	- 754	- 8.2
Finance	929	765	+ 164	+ 21.4
Service	5,891	6,044	- 153	- 2.5
All Other	5,437	4,539	+ 898	+ 19.8

TABLE 26

Occupational Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

Occupational Attachment	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1980	August 1980	August 1980 to November 1980	August 1980 to November 1980
Total	62,622	71,741	- 9,119	- 12.7
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	5,460	5,181	+ 279	+ 5.4
Clerical and Sales	10,195	9,720	+ 475	+ 4.9
Clerical	8,043	7,080	+ 963	+ 13.6
Sales	2,152	2,640	- 488	- 18.5
Service	4,984	5,551	- 567	- 10.2
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	1,020	962	+ 58	+ 6.0
Processing	1,835	3,553	- 1,718	- 48.4
Machine Trades	10,784	13,495	- 2,711	- 20.1
Bench Work	10,354	12,754	- 2,400	- 18.8
Structural Work	9,652	10,435	- 783	- 7.5
Miscellaneous	8,338	10,090	- 1,752	- 17.4

TABLE 27
Insured Unemployed-Length Of Unemployment Broken Out By Race

	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1980	August 1980	August 1980 to November 1980	August 1980 to November 1980
Weeks Unemployed				
All Claimant Total	62,622	71,741	- 9,119	- 12.7
1-4 Weeks	21,818	31,553	- 9,735	- 30.9
5-14 Weeks	24,174	27,014	- 2,840	- 10.5
15 Weeks and Over	16,630	13,174	+ 3,456	+ 26.2
Black Claimant Total	19,213	20,452	- 1,239	- 6.1
1-4 Weeks	6,276	7,525	- 1,249	- 16.6
5-14 Weeks	7,454	8,635	- 1,181	- 13.7
15 Weeks and Over	5,483	4,292	+ 1,191	+ 27.7
White Claimant Total	42,481	50,451	- 7,970	- 15.9
1-4 Weeks	15,293	23,856	- 8,563	- 35.9
5-14 Weeks	16,449	17,960	- 1,511	- 8.4
15 Weeks and Over	10,739	8,635	+ 2,104	+ 24.4
All Other Claimants Total	928	838	+ 90	+ 10.7
1-4 Weeks	249	172	+ 77	+ 44.8
5-14 Weeks	271	419	- 148	- 35.3
15 Weeks and Over	408	247	+ 161	+ 65.2

TABLE 28

Insured Unemployed By Age, Sex and Race

Age, Sex and Race	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1980	August 1980	August 1980 to November 1980	August 1980 to November 1980
Age				
All Claimant Total	62,622	71,741	- 9,119	- 12.7
Total Under 45	47,578	52,646	- 5,068	- 9.6
Under 25	15,384	16,036	- 652	- 4.1
25-34	20,527	22,845	- 2,318	- 10.1
35-44	11,667	13,765	- 2,098	- 15.2
Total 45 and Over	15,044	19,095	- 4,051	- 21.2
45-54	8,791	10,485	- 1,694	- 16.2
55-64	5,868	8,018	- 2,150	- 26.8
65 and Over	385	592	- 207	- 35.0
Male Claimant Total	33,214	37,795	- 4,581	- 12.1
Total Under 45	25,329	27,556	- 2,227	- 8.1
Under 25	8,429	9,474	- 1,045	- 11.0
25-34	10,581	11,793	- 1,212	- 10.3
35-44	6,319	6,289	+ 30	+ 0.5
Total 45 and Over	7,885	10,239	- 2,354	- 23.0
45-54	4,418	5,378	- 960	- 17.9
55-64	3,173	4,441	- 1,268	- 28.6
65 and Over	294	420	- 126	- 30.0
Female Claimant Total	29,408	33,946	- 4,538	- 13.4
Total Under 45	22,249	25,090	- 2,841	- 11.3
Under 25	6,955	6,562	+ 393	+ 6.0
25-34	9,946	11,052	- 1,106	- 10.0
35-44	5,348	7,476	- 2,128	- 28.5
Total 45 and Over	7,159	8,856	- 1,697	- 19.2
45-54	4,373	5,107	- 734	- 14.4
55-64	2,695	3,577	- 882	- 24.7
65 and Over	91	172	- 81	- 47.1
Age and Race				
White Claimant Total	42,481	50,451	- 7,970	- 15.8
Total Under 45	31,719	36,783	- 5,064	- 13.8
Under 25	10,920	11,595	- 675	- 5.8
25-34	12,688	15,024	- 2,336	- 15.5
35-44	8,111	10,164	- 2,053	- 20.2
Total 45 and Over	10,762	13,668	- 2,906	- 21.3
45-54	6,095	7,549	- 1,454	- 19.3
55-64	4,554	5,600	- 1,046	- 18.7
65 and Over	113	519	- 406	- 78.2
Nonwhite	20,141	21,290	- 1,149	- 5.4
Total Under 45	15,859	15,863	- 4	*
Under 25	4,464	4,441	+ 23	+ 0.5
25-34	7,839	7,821	+ 18	+ 0.2
35-44	3,556	3,601	- 45	- 1.2
Total 45 and Over	4,282	5,427	- 1,145	- 21.1
45-54	2,696	2,936	- 240	- 8.2
55-64	1,314	2,418	- 1,104	- 45.7
65 and Over	272	73	+ 199	+272.6

* Less than 0.05.

VII. ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

The number and types of persons who are expected to need employability services through one or more of the available manpower programs during FY 1982 are dealt with in this section. Workers counted as unemployed under the meaning of standard labor force concepts; workers employed part-time due to the inability to find full time work; and welfare recipients are among the target groups. Currently, services are directed to the need of the individual recipient, including those needed by the short term unemployed who usually are able to locate suitable employment, but especially, those individuals who will require services such as counseling, training, placement assistance, and other related services before being job ready.

In February, 1981, North Carolina's unemployment was estimated to be 195,800 and the unemployment rate was 7.2 percent. Average unemployment for 1980 was 180,000 and the average unemployment rate was 6.6 percent. Unemployment during FY 1982 is projected to average 170,000 and the unemployment rate 6.1 percent.

For many reasons, a number of the state's workers are employed on a part-time basis. A total of 123,500 workers are expected to be employed part-time for economic reasons during FY 1982.

TABLE 29

Persons Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
FY 1982 Projections

	Total	Male	Female
Total	123,500	60,000	63,500
White	85,200	40,800	44,400
Nonwhite	38,300	19,200	19,100

Those persons who are receiving welfare benefits are also expected to be in need of manpower services. Many of these people will need more than one service before being job ready. As of February, 1981 there were 34,000 welfare recipients over age 15, in North Carolina.

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In meeting the criteria for classification as disadvantaged, an individual must first meet the criteria for classification as poor. For classification as poor, an individual must be a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments, or whose income in relation to family size and status of residence does not exceed the amounts in the following table.

TABLE 30

Level of Income of "Poor" Person

Family Size	Income	
	Non-farm	Farm
1	$ 4,310	$ 3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530
For each additional family member, add:	$ 1,380	$ 1,170

Established by U. S. Department of Labor

Note: Farm or nonfarm family is determined by location of residence as defined in the 1970 Census definition. Farm location is the category of person living in a rural territory (outside the corporate limits of a town or city of 2,500 population or more, or outside an urbanized area contiguous to such a town or city) or places of ten or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more, or places of less than ten acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more. These listed income amounts will be subject to periodic upward revision as general income levels rise.

An individual must be determined poor and possess one or more of the following characteristics to meet the criteria for classification as economically disadvantaged: a minority member; under 22 years of age; over 45 years of age; a school dropout; handicapped; or subject to special obstacles to employment. An individual experiencing a permanent layoff from a former job or from employment in an industry which is faced with obsolescence, having a family history of dependency on welfare or other public support or lacking a skill and having experienced two or more periods of unemployment during the past year, totalling 15 weeks or more whose last employment was in a job with a skill requirement significantly lower than in previously held employment in considered to have special obstacles to employment.

During FY 1982 a projected total of 1,119,600 persons are expected to be disadvantaged. Of this total 50.3 percent are estimated to be nonwhite. Not all of these persons are expected to be in need of manpower services during the fiscal year. In an effort to arrive at more realistic information for planning purposes, totals have been projected which exclude related persons under 18 years of age, who are not expected to need employability services. An estimated 771,800 disadvantaged persons are expected to seek some type of service during FY 1982.

TABLE 31

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

	Total Projection FY 1982	Excluding Children Under 18
Total	1,119,600	771,800
White	556,100	404,300
Nonwhite	563,500	367,500

Although detailed characteristics of the state's economically disadvantaged are not available, data are available on the characteristics of those persons registered for work with the Employment Security Commission in North Carolina. Table 32 shows characteristics of the economically disadvantaged seeking services available through the Employment Security Commission from October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981, as compared with all applicants during that period.

Of the total 446,717 persons registered, 24.6 percent were disadvantaged. Of the disadvantaged, 61.8 percent were female and 66.1 percent were nonwhite. The largest number 50,348 or 45.9 percent had between 8-11 years of education, while 46,810 or 42.7 percent had a 12th grade or more education.

TABLE 32

Characteristics of Applicants Available
On File With Job Service Offices
October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981

Characteristics	Total	Economically Disadvantaged
Total (Applicants active at any time this fiscal year)	446,717	109,725
Age		
Under 22	96,518	25,364
22-44	282,608	67,491
45 & Over	67,591	16,870
Sex		
Male	227,962	41,958
Female	218,755	67,767
Ethnic Group		
White	268,212	37,232
Nonwhite	178,505	72,493
Veteran	64,845	9,831
Handicapped	37,014	14,291
Employment Status		
Employed Full-Time	25,454	3,593
Employed Part-Time	13,268	4,876
Not Working	407,995	101,256
Residence		
Urban	199,801	52,427
Rural	246,916	57,298
Education		
Under 8th Grade	30,697	12,567
8-11	158,065	50,348
12th Grade	175,684	36,701
Over 12th Grade	82,271	10,109

Source: ESC ESARS Table 06

IX. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

While the traditional measurement of unemployment based on the average total number of unemployed gives a comparison over time periods of the relative volume and severity of unemployment, it does not show the size and characteristics of the group of unemployed persons who actually incur a period of unemployment. Prior to seeking compatable employment, many of these persons may be in need of training or other employability services. For use in planning, estimates of the total number of different individuals who may be unemployed may be more realistic. During FY 1982 an estimated 555,900 different individuals are expected to be unemployed. Table 33 gives a breakout by race and sex.

TABLE 33

Number of Different Individuals Unemployed

	Total	Male	Female
Total	555,900	181,000	374,800
White	301,000	121,900	179,100
Nonwhite	254,900	59,200	195,700

Those persons who experience long-term unemployment (15 or more weeks) are another group who may need some type of employability service. During FY 1982 a total of 35,100 persons are expected to suffer long term unemployment. Table 34 shows a breakout by race and sex.

TABLE 34

Long Term Unemployed

	Total	Male	Female
Total	35,100	12,200	22,900
White	12,300	5,000	7,300
Nonwhite	22,800	7,200	15,600

X. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The economically disadvantaged face many barriers to employment. Chief among these barriers are the lack of education; usable skills; and suitable work experience. Personal habits acquired through undesirable life experiences can become barriers. Lack of self-discipline, self-motivation and self esteem; traits which become ingrained in the character of many of the poor through years of poverty make it difficult to locate and hold suitable employment. Transportation problems not only keep the disadvantaged from seeking employment but can be the cause of high absenteeism once employment is found. Health and child care problems also are barriers for the economically disadvantaged.

APPENDIX

Source of Data

1. 1970 and 1980 Census of Population.

2. "Guidelines for Projecting Planning Yearly Supply Information and Persons in Need of Manpower Services," U.S. Department of Labor.

3. North Carolina Labor Force Estimates by County, Area, and State, October 1980, prepared by the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

4. North Carolina Projections to 1982, Employment and Job Needs by Occupation for Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers.

5. Employment Security Commission ESARS Tables 06 and 96.

6. Registered Applicants and Job Openings, North Carolina, February, 1981.

7. Research in Unemployment Insurance - Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, February, 1981 and April, 1981.

8. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

9. Labor Force Projections Model, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.